[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-semi-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-semi-indef) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Infobox settlement](/wiki/Template:Infobox_settlement)

**Miami** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); [Template:IPA-es](/wiki/Template:IPA-es)[[1]](#cite_note-1)) is a [seaport](/wiki/Seaport) city on the [Atlantic Ocean](/wiki/Atlantic_Ocean) in [south Florida](/wiki/South_Florida). As the seat of [Miami-Dade County](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County,_Florida), the municipality is the principal, central, and most populous of [its metropolitan area](/wiki/Miami_metropolitan_area) and part of the [second-most populous metropolis](/wiki/Southeastern_United_States#Largest_metropolitan_areas) in the [southeastern United States](/wiki/Southeastern_United_States).[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3) According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Miami's metro area is the eighth-most populous and [fourth-largest urban area](/wiki/List_of_United_States_urban_areas) in the U.S., with a population of around 5.5 million.<ref name=PopEstCBSA>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[4]](#cite_note-4) Miami is a major center, and a leader in finance, commerce, culture, media, entertainment, the arts, and international trade.<ref name=GAWC>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[5]](#cite_note-5) In 2012, Miami was classified as an [Alpha−World City](/wiki/Global_city) in the World Cities Study Group's inventory.[[6]](#cite_note-6) In 2010, Miami ranked seventh in the United States in terms of finance, commerce, culture, entertainment, fashion, education, and other sectors. It ranked 33rd among global cities.[[7]](#cite_note-7) In 2008, [*Forbes*](/wiki/Forbes) magazine ranked Miami "America's Cleanest City", for its year-round good air quality, vast green spaces, clean drinking water, clean streets, and city-wide recycling programs.[[8]](#cite_note-8) According to a 2009 [UBS](/wiki/UBS_AG) study of 73 world cities, Miami was ranked as the richest city in the United States, and the world's fifth-richest city in terms of [purchasing power](/wiki/Purchasing_power).[[9]](#cite_note-9) Miami is nicknamed the "Capital of Latin America",[[10]](#cite_note-10) is the second largest U.S. city with a Spanish-speaking majority,[[11]](#cite_note-11) and the largest city with a [Cuban-American](/wiki/Cuban-American) plurality.[[12]](#cite_note-12) [Downtown Miami](/wiki/Downtown_Miami) is home to the largest concentration of international banks in the United States, and many large national and international companies.[[13]](#cite_note-13)[[14]](#cite_note-14) The [Civic Center](/wiki/Civic_Center_(Miami)) is a major center for hospitals, [research institutes](/wiki/Research_institute), medical centers, and [biotechnology](/wiki/Biotechnology) industries. For more than two decades, the [Port of Miami](/wiki/Port_of_Miami), known as the "Cruise Capital of the World", has been the number one cruise passenger port in the world. It accommodates some of the world's largest [cruise ships](/wiki/Cruise_ship) and operations, and is the busiest port in both passenger traffic and cruise lines.[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[16]](#cite_note-16)

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## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

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[thumb|left|Approximately 400 men voted for Miami's incorporation in 1896 in the building to the left.](/wiki/File:MiamiAvenue1896.jpg) The Miami area was inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous cultures. The [Tequestas](/wiki/Tequesta) occupied the area for a thousand years before encountering Europeans. An Indian village of hundreds of people dating to 500–600 B.C. was located at the mouth of the Miami River.[[17]](#cite_note-17) In 1566 the explorer, [Pedro Menéndez de Avilés](/wiki/Pedro_Menéndez_de_Avilés), claimed it for [Spain](/wiki/Spanish_Empire). A Spanish [mission](/wiki/Mission_(station)) was constructed one year later in 1567. Spain and Great Britain successively "controlled" Florida, and Spain ceded it to the United States in 1821. In 1836, the US built [Fort Dallas](/wiki/Fort_Dallas) as part of its development of the Florida Territory and attempt to suppress and remove the [Seminole](/wiki/Seminole). The Miami area subsequently became a site of fighting during the [Second Seminole War](/wiki/Seminole_Wars#Second_Seminole_War).

Miami is noted as "the only major city in the United States conceived by a woman, [Julia Tuttle](/wiki/Julia_Tuttle)",[[18]](#cite_note-18) a local citrus grower and a wealthy [Cleveland](/wiki/Cleveland) native. The Miami area was better known as "Biscayne Bay Country" in the early years of its growth. In the late 19th century, reports described the area as a promising wilderness.[[19]](#cite_note-19) The area was also characterized as "one of the finest building sites in Florida."[[20]](#cite_note-20) The [Great Freeze](/wiki/Great_Freeze) of 1894–95 hastened Miami's growth, as the crops of the Miami area were the only ones in Florida that survived. Julia Tuttle subsequently convinced [Henry Flagler](/wiki/Henry_Flagler), a railroad tycoon, to expand his [Florida East Coast Railway](/wiki/Florida_East_Coast_Railway) to the region, for which she became known as "the mother of Miami."[[21]](#cite_note-21) that 34.4% of the population were of [Cuban](/wiki/Cuban_people) origin, 15.8% shared a [Central American](/wiki/Central_American) background (7.2% [Nicaraguan](/wiki/Nicaraguan_people), 5.8% [Honduran](/wiki/Honduran_people), 1.2% [Salvadoran](/wiki/Salvadoran_people), and 1.0% [Guatemalan](/wiki/Guatemalan_people)), 8.7% were of [South American](/wiki/South_American) descent (3.2% [Colombian](/wiki/Colombian_people), 1.4% [Venezuelan](/wiki/Venezuelan_people), 1.2% [Peruvian](/wiki/Peruvian_people), 1.2% [Argentinean](/wiki/Argentinean_people), and 0.7% [Ecuadorian](/wiki/Ecuadorian_people)), 4.0% had [other Hispanic or Latino](/wiki/Hispanic_people) origins (0.5% [Spaniard](/wiki/Spaniard)), 3.2% descended from [Puerto Ricans](/wiki/Puerto_Rican_people), 2.4% were [Dominican](/wiki/Dominican_people_(Dominican_Republic)), and 1.5% had [Mexican](/wiki/Mexican_people) ancestry.

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), those of African ancestry accounted for 19.2% of Miami's population, which includes [African Americans](/wiki/African_American). Out of the 19.2%, 5.6% were [West Indian](/wiki/West_Indian) or [Afro-Caribbean American](/wiki/Afro-Caribbean_American) (4.4% [Haitian](/wiki/Haitian_people), 0.4% [Jamaican](/wiki/Jamaican_people), 0.4% [Bahamian](/wiki/Bahamian_people), 0.1% [British West Indian](/wiki/British_West_Indian), and 0.1% [Trinidadian and Tobagonian](/wiki/Trinidadian_and_Tobagonian), 0.1% [Other or Unspecified West Indian](/wiki/Afro-Caribbean)),[[40]](#cite_note-40) 3.0% were [Black Hispanics](/wiki/Black_Hispanic),<ref name=HiLaMi/> and 0.4% were [Subsaharan African](/wiki/Sub-Saharan_African).<ref name=MIAMIdemo>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref><ref name=MIApop>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), those of (non-Hispanic white) European ancestry accounted for 11.9% of Miami's population. Out of the 11.9%, 1.7% were German, 1.6% Italian, 1.4% Irish, 1.0% English, 0.8% French, 0.6% Russian, and 0.5% were Polish.<ref name=MIAMIdemo/><ref name=MIApop/>

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), those of Asian ancestry accounted for 1.0% of Miami's population. Out of the 1.0%, 0.3% were Indian (1,206 people), 0.3% Chinese (1,804 people), 0.2% Filipino (647 people), 0.1% were other Asian (433 people), 0.1% Japanese (245 people), 0.1% Korean (213 people), and 0.0% were Vietnamese (125 people).<ref name=MIAMIdemo/>

In 2010, 1.9% of the population considered themselves to be of only American ancestry (regardless of race or ethnicity.)<ref name=MIAMIdemo/><ref name=MIApop/> And 0.5% were of Arab ancestry, [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of).<ref name=MIAMIdemo/>

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), there were 158,317 households of which 14.0% were vacant. 22.7% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 31.3% were married couples living together, 18.1% have a female head of household with no husband present, and 43.1% were non-families. 33.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older (4.0% male and 7.3% female.) The average household size was 2.47 and the average family size was 3.15.<ref name=MIAMIdemo/><ref name=MIAage>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

In 2010, the city population was spread out with 18.8% under the age of 18, 9.4% from 18 to 24, 33.1% from 25 to 44, 25.0% from 45 to 64, and 13.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38.8 years. For every 100 females there were 99.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 98.1 males.<ref name=MIAMIdemo/><ref name=MIAage/>

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), the median income for a household in the city was $29,621, and the median income for a family was $33,379. Males had a median income of $27,849 versus $24,518 for females. The [per capita income](/wiki/Per_capita_income) for the city was $19,745. About 22.2% of families and 27.3% of the population were below the [poverty line](/wiki/Poverty_line), including 37.1% of those under age 18 and 32.8% of those aged 65 or over.[[41]](#cite_note-41) In 2010, 58.1% of the county's population was foreign born, with 41.1% being [naturalized American citizens](/wiki/Naturalized_citizen_of_the_United_States). Of foreign-born residents, 95.4% were born in Latin America, 2.4% were born in Europe, 1.4% born in Asia, 0.5% born in Africa, 0.2% in North America, and 0.1% were born in Oceania.<ref name=MIApop/>

[thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Plymouth_Congregational_Church_in_Miami.jpg)[Plymouth Congregational Church](/wiki/Plymouth_Congregational_Church_(Miami,_Florida)) in [Coconut Grove](/wiki/Coconut_Grove,_Miami,_Florida).

In 2004, the [United Nations Development Program](/wiki/United_Nations) (UNDP) reported that Miami had the highest proportion of foreign-born residents of any major city worldwide (59%), followed by Toronto (50%).

In 1960, non-Hispanic whites represented 80% of [Miami-Dade](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County,_Florida) county's population.[[42]](#cite_note-42) In 1970, the Census Bureau reported Miami's population as 45.3% Hispanic, 32.9% non-Hispanic White, and 22.7% Black.[[43]](#cite_note-43) Miami's explosive population growth has been driven by internal migration from other parts of the country, primarily up until the 1980s, as well as by [immigration](/wiki/Immigration_to_the_United_States), primarily from the 1960s to the 1990s. Today, immigration to Miami has slowed significantly and Miami's growth today is attributed greatly to its fast urbanization and high-rise construction, which has increased its inner city neighborhood population densities, such as in [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami), [Brickell](/wiki/Brickell), and [Edgewater](/wiki/Edgewater_(Miami)), where one area in Downtown alone saw a 2,069% increase in population in the 2010 Census. Miami is regarded as more of a [multicultural mosaic](/wiki/Multiculturalism), than it is a [melting pot](/wiki/Melting_pot), with residents still maintaining much of, or some of their [cultural traits](/wiki/Culture). The overall culture of Miami is heavily influenced by its large population of Hispanics and blacks mainly from the Caribbean islands.

|  |
| --- |
| **colspan=4|Miami Demographics** |
| [**2010 Census**](/wiki/United_States_Census,_2010) | **Miami**[**[44]**](#cite_note-44) | **Miami-Dade County** | **Florida** |
| Total population | 399,457 | 2,496,435 | 18,801,310 |
| Population, percent change, 2000 to 2010 | +10.2% | +10.8% | +17.6% |
| Population density | 11,135.9/sq mi | 1,315.5/sq mi | 350.6/sq mi |
| [White or Caucasian](/wiki/White_(U.S._Census)) (including [White Hispanic](/wiki/White_Hispanic)) | 72.6% | 73.8% | 75.0% |
| ([Non-Hispanic White or Caucasian](/wiki/Non-Hispanic_Whites)) | 11.9% | 15.4% | 57.9% |
| [Black or African-American](/wiki/Black_(U.S._Census)) | 19.2% | 18.9% | 16.0% |
| [Hispanic or Latino (of any race)](/wiki/Hispanic_(U.S._Census)) | 70.0% | 65.0% | 22.5% |
| [Asian](/wiki/Asian_(U.S._Census)) | 1.0% | 1.5% | 2.4% |
| [Native American](/wiki/Native_American_(U.S._Census)) or [Native Alaskan](/wiki/Native_Alaskan) | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.4% |
| [Pacific Islander](/wiki/Pacific_Islander_(U.S._Census)) or [Native Hawaiian](/wiki/Native_Hawaiian) | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| [Two or more races (Multiracial)](/wiki/Multiracial_American) | 2.7% | 2.4% | 2.5% |
| [Some Other Race](/wiki/Other_races_(U.S._Census)) | 4.2% | 3.2% | 3.6% |

|  |
| --- |
| **colspan=7|Historic Ethnic Makeup of Miami**[**[45]**](#cite_note-45)[**[46]**](#cite_note-46) |
| **Year** | [**White**](/wiki/White_American) **(includes** [**White Hispanics**](/wiki/White_Hispanic)**)||[[Non Hispanic White|Non-Hispanic White]]||**[**Black**](/wiki/African_American)**||**[**Asian**](/wiki/Asian_American)**||Other||**[**Hispanic**](/wiki/Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans) **(of any race)** |
| [1910](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1910) | 58.7% | – | 41.3% | 0.1% | – | – |
| [1920](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1920) | 68.5% | – | 31.3% | 0.1% | – | – |
| [1930](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1930) | 77.3% | – | 22.7% | 0.1% | – | – |
| [1940](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1940) | 78.5% | – | 21.4% | 0.1% | – | – |
| [1950](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1950) | 83.7% | – | 16.2% | 0.1% | – | – |
| [1960](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1960) | 77.4% | – | 22.4% | 0.1% | – | 17.6% |
| [1970](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1970) | 76.6% | 41.7% | 22.7% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 44.6% |
| [1980](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1980) | 66.6% | 19.4% | 25.1% | 0.5% | 7.8% | 55.9% |
| [1990](/wiki/United_States_Census,_1990) | 65.6% | 12.2% | 27.4% | 0.6% | 6.4% | 62.5% |
| [2000](/wiki/2000_United_States_Census) | 66.6% | 11.8% | 22.3% | 0.7% | 5.6% | 65.8% |
| [**2010**](/wiki/United_States_Census,_2010) | **72.6%** | **11.9%** | **19.2%** | **1.0%** | **4.2%** | **70.0%** |

[Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), 70.2% of Miami's population age five and over spoke only Spanish at home while 22.7% of the population spoke English at home. About 6.3% spoke other [Indo-European languages](/wiki/Indo-European_languages) at home. About 0.4% spoke [Asian languages](/wiki/Languages_of_Asia) or [Pacific Islander languages](/wiki/Languages_of_Oceania)/[Oceanic languages](/wiki/Oceanic_languages) at home. The remaining 0.3% of the population spoke other languages at home. In total, 77.3% spoke another language other than English.<ref name=MIAMIdemo/>

As of 2000, 66.75% of residents spoke Spanish at home, while those who only spoke English made up 25.45%. Speakers of [Haitian (French) Creole](/wiki/Haitian_Creole_language) were 5.20%, [French](/wiki/French_language) speakers comprised 0.76% of the population, and [Portuguese](/wiki/Portuguese_language) at 0.41%.[[47]](#cite_note-47) Among U.S. cities, Miami has one of the highest proportions of residents who speak languages other than English at home (74.55% in 2000).[[47]](#cite_note-47) Due to English-speakers moving away from the area, the percentage of residents who speak only English is expected to continue to decline.[[48]](#cite_note-48)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Christianity](/wiki/Christianity) is the most prevalently practiced religion in Miami (68%), according to a 2014 study by the [Pew Research Center](/wiki/Pew_Research_Center), with 39% professing attendance at a variety of churches that could be considered [Protestant](/wiki/Protestant), and 27% professing [Roman Catholic](/wiki/Roman_Catholic) beliefs.[[49]](#cite_note-49)[[50]](#cite_note-50) followed by [Judaism](/wiki/Judaism) (8%); [Islam](/wiki/Islam), [Hinduism](/wiki/Hinduism), [Buddhism](/wiki/Buddhism), and a variety of other religions have smaller followings; [atheism](/wiki/Atheism) or no self-identifying organized religious affiliation was practiced by 24%.

There has been a [Norwegian Seamen's church](/wiki/Norwegian_Church_Abroad) in Miami since the early 1980s. In November 2011, [Crown Princess Mette-Marit](/wiki/Crown_Princess_Mette-Marit) opened a new building for the church. The church was built as a center for the 10,000 [Scandinavians](/wiki/Scandinavia) that live in Florida. Around 4,000 of them are [Norwegian](/wiki/Norwegians). The church is also an important place for the 150 Norwegians that work at [Disney World](/wiki/Disney_World).[[51]](#cite_note-51)

### Civic engagement[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

Organizations such as the Miami-Dade [Salvation Army](/wiki/Salvation_Army) and its iconic Red Kettle Christmas Campaign, [Hands On Miami](/wiki/Hands_On_Miami), [City Year](/wiki/City_Year) Miami, Human Services Coalition of South Florida, and Citizens for a Better South Florida, among many other organizations have been working to engage Miamians in volunteerism.

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:Split section](/wiki/Template:Split_section) [thumb|right|Downtown is](/wiki/File:Brickell1.JPG) [South Florida's](/wiki/South_Florida) main hub for finance, commerce and [international business](/wiki/International_business). [Brickell Avenue](/wiki/Brickell_Avenue) has the largest concentration of international banks in the U.S. [thumb|right|As seen in 2006, the](/wiki/File:Miamimanhattanizationdowntown.jpg) [high-rise construction](/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_in_Miami) in Miami has inspired popular opinion of "[Miami manhattanization](/wiki/Manhattanization)" [thumb|Brickell Avenue in Downtown Miami's](/wiki/File:Brickell_Avenue_20100203.jpg) [Brickell Financial District](/wiki/Brickell) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Port_of_Miami_20071208.jpg)[PortMiami](/wiki/PortMiami) is the world's largest cruise ship port, and is the headquarters of many of the world's largest cruise companies

Miami is a major center of commerce, finance, and boasts a strong international business community. According to the ranking of world cities undertaken by the Globalization and World Cities Study Group & Network (GaWC) in 2010 and based on the level of presence of global corporate service organizations, Miami is considered a "Alpha minus [world city](/wiki/Global_city)".[[52]](#cite_note-52) Miami has a Gross Metropolitan Product of $257 billion and is ranked 20th worldwide in GMP, and 11th in the United States.[[53]](#cite_note-53) Several large companies are headquartered in or around Miami, including but not limited to: [Akerman Senterfitt](/wiki/Akerman_Senterfitt), [Alienware](/wiki/Alienware), [Arquitectonica](/wiki/Arquitectonica), [Arrow Air](/wiki/Arrow_Air), [Bacardi](/wiki/Bacardi), [Benihana](/wiki/Benihana), [Brightstar Corporation](/wiki/Brightstar_Corporation), [Burger King](/wiki/Burger_King), [Celebrity Cruises](/wiki/Celebrity_Cruises), [Carnival Corporation](/wiki/Carnival_Corporation), [Carnival Cruise Lines](/wiki/Carnival_Cruise_Lines), [Crispin Porter + Bogusky](/wiki/Crispin_Porter_+_Bogusky), [Duany Plater-Zyberk & Company](/wiki/Duany_Plater-Zyberk_&_Company), [Espírito Santo Financial Group](/wiki/Espírito_Santo_Financial_Group), [Fizber.com](/wiki/Fizber.com), [Greenberg Traurig](/wiki/Greenberg_Traurig), [Holland & Knight](/wiki/Holland_&_Knight), [Inktel Direct](/wiki/Inktel_Direct), [Interval International](/wiki/Interval_International), [Lennar](/wiki/Lennar), [Navarro Discount Pharmacies](/wiki/Navarro_Discount_Pharmacies), [Norwegian Cruise Lines](/wiki/Norwegian_Cruise_Lines), [Oceania Cruises](/wiki/Oceania_Cruises), [Perry Ellis International](/wiki/Perry_Ellis_International), [RCTV International](/wiki/RCTV_International), [Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines](/wiki/Royal_Caribbean_Cruise_Lines), [Ryder Systems](/wiki/Ryder), [Seabourn Cruise Line](/wiki/Seabourn_Cruise_Line), [Sedano's](/wiki/Sedano's), [Telefónica USA](/wiki/Telefónica), [UniMÁS](/wiki/UniMÁS), [Telemundo](/wiki/Telemundo), [Univision](/wiki/Univision), [U.S. Century Bank](/wiki/U.S._Century_Bank), [Vector Group](/wiki/Vector_Group), and [World Fuel Services](/wiki/World_Fuel_Services). Because of its proximity to Latin America, Miami serves as the headquarters of Latin American operations for more than 1400 multinational corporations, including [AIG](/wiki/AIG), [American Airlines](/wiki/American_Airlines), [Cisco](/wiki/Cisco_Systems), [Disney](/wiki/The_Walt_Disney_Company), [Exxon](/wiki/Exxon), [FedEx](/wiki/FedEx), [Kraft Foods](/wiki/Kraft_Foods), [LEO Pharma Americas](/wiki/LEO_Pharma), [Microsoft](/wiki/Microsoft), [Yahoo](/wiki/Yahoo), [Oracle](/wiki/Oracle_Corporation), [SBC Communications](/wiki/SBC_Communications), [Sony](/wiki/Sony), [Symantec](/wiki/Symantec), [Visa International](/wiki/Visa_International), and [Wal-Mart](/wiki/Wal-Mart).[[54]](#cite_note-54) Miami is a major television production center, and the most important city in the U.S. for Spanish language media. [Univisión](/wiki/Univisión), [Telemundo](/wiki/Telemundo) and [UniMÁS](/wiki/UniMÁS) have their headquarters in Miami, along with their production studios. The [Telemundo Television Studios](/wiki/Telemundo_Television_Studios) produces much of the original programming for Telemundo, such as their [telenovelas](/wiki/Telenovelas) and talk shows. In 2011, 85% of Telemundo's original programming was filmed in Miami.[[55]](#cite_note-55) Miami is also a major music recording center, with the [Sony Music Latin](/wiki/Sony_Music_Latin) and [Universal Music Latin Entertainment](/wiki/Universal_Music_Latin_Entertainment) headquarters in the city, along with many other smaller [record labels](/wiki/Record_label). The city also attracts many artists for music video and film shootings.

Since 2001, Miami has been undergoing a large [building boom](/wiki/Manhattanization) with more than 50 skyscrapers rising over [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) built or currently under construction in the city. [Miami's skyline](/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_in_Miami) is ranked third-most impressive in the U.S., behind [New York City](/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_in_New_York_City) and [Chicago](/wiki/List_of_tallest_buildings_in_Chicago), and 19th in the world according to the Almanac of Architecture and Design.<ref name=bob>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The city currently has the eight tallest (as well as thirteen of the fourteen tallest) skyscrapers in the state of Florida, with the tallest being the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [Four Seasons Hotel & Tower](/wiki/Four_Seasons_Hotel_Miami).<ref name=emporis>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

During the mid-2000s, the city witnessed its largest real estate boom since the [Florida land boom of the 1920s](/wiki/Florida_land_boom_of_the_1920s). During this period, the city had well over a hundred approved high-rise construction projects in which 50 were actually built.[[56]](#cite_note-56) In 2007, however, the housing market crashed causing lots of foreclosures on houses.[[57]](#cite_note-57) This rapid high-rise construction, has led to fast population growth in the city's inner neighborhoods, primarily in [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami), [Brickell](/wiki/Brickell) and [Edgewater](/wiki/Edgewater_(Miami)), with these neighborhoods becoming the fastest-growing areas in the city. The Miami area ranks 8th in the nation in foreclosures.[[58]](#cite_note-58) In 2011, *Forbes* magazine named Miami the second-most miserable city in the United States due to its high foreclosure rate and past decade of corruption among public officials.[[59]](#cite_note-59) In 2012, [*Forbes*](/wiki/Forbes) magazine named Miami the most miserable city in the United States because of a crippling housing crisis that has cost multitudes of residents their homes and jobs. The metro area has one of the highest violent crime rates in the country and workers face lengthy daily commutes.[[60]](#cite_note-60) Like other metro areas in the United States, crime in Miami is localized to specific neighborhoods.[[61]](#cite_note-61) [Miami International Airport](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport) and [PortMiami](/wiki/PortMiami) are among the nation's busiest ports of entry, especially for cargo from South America and the Caribbean. The Port of Miami is the world's busiest cruise port, and MIA is the busiest airport in Florida, and the largest gateway between the United States and Latin America.[[62]](#cite_note-62) Additionally, the city has the largest concentration of international banks in the country, primarily along [Brickell Avenue](/wiki/Brickell_Avenue) in [Brickell](/wiki/Brickell), Miami's financial district. Due to its strength in international business, finance and trade, many international banks have offices in Downtown such as [Espírito Santo Financial Group](/wiki/Espírito_Santo_Financial_Group), which has its U.S. headquarters in Miami. Miami was also the host city of the 2003 [Free Trade Area of the Americas](/wiki/Free_Trade_Area_of_the_Americas) negotiations, and is one of the leading candidates to become the trading bloc's headquarters.

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), [PortMiami](/wiki/PortMiami) accounts for 176,000 jobs and has an annual economic impact in Miami of $18 billion. It is the 11th-largest cargo container port in the United States. In 2010, a record 4.33 million passengers traveled through PortMiami. One in seven of all the world's cruise passengers start from Miami.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

[right|thumb|The](/wiki/File:Miami_Civic_Center_20100619.jpg) [Civic Center](/wiki/Civic_Center_(Miami)) has the country's second-largest concentration of medical and research facilities. It is the center of Miami's growing [biotechnology](/wiki/Biotechnology) sectors.[[63]](#cite_note-63)

Tourism is also an important industry in Miami. Along with finance and business, the beaches, conventions, festivals and events draw over 38 million visitors annually into the city, from across the country and around the world, spending $17.1 billion.[[64]](#cite_note-64)[[65]](#cite_note-65) The [Art Deco District](/wiki/Miami_Beach_Architectural_District) in [South Beach](/wiki/South_Beach), is reputed as one of the most glamorous in the world for its nightclubs, beaches, historical buildings, and shopping. Annual events such as the [Sony Ericsson Open](/wiki/Sony_Ericsson_Open), [Art Basel](/wiki/Art_Basel), [Winter Music Conference](/wiki/Winter_Music_Conference), [South Beach Wine & Food Festival](/wiki/Food_Network_South_Beach_Wine_and_Food_Festival), and [Mercedes-Benz Fashion Week Miami](/wiki/Mercedes-Benz_Fashion_Week_Miami) attract millions to the metropolis every year.

Miami is the home to the [National Hurricane Center](/wiki/National_Hurricane_Center) and the headquarters of the [United States Southern Command](/wiki/United_States_Southern_Command), responsible for military operations in Central and South America. In addition to these roles, Miami is also an industrial center, especially for stone quarrying and warehousing. These industries are centered largely on the western fringes of the city near [Doral](/wiki/Doral,_Florida) and [Hialeah](/wiki/Hialeah,_Florida).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2004, Miami had the third highest incidence of family incomes below the federal poverty line in the United States, making it the third poorest city in the USA, behind only Detroit, Michigan (ranked #1) and [El Paso](/wiki/El_Paso,_Texas), Texas (ranked #2). Miami is also one of the very few cities where its local government went bankrupt, in 2001.[[66]](#cite_note-66) However, since that time, Miami has experienced a revival: in 2008, Miami was ranked as "America's Cleanest City" according to *Forbes* for its year-round good air quality, vast green spaces, clean drinking water, clean streets and city-wide recycling programs.[[8]](#cite_note-8) In a 2009 UBS study of 73 world cities, Miami was ranked as the richest city in the United States (of four U.S. cities included in the survey) and the world's fifth-richest city, in terms of [purchasing power](/wiki/Purchasing_power).[[9]](#cite_note-9)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Largest employers in Miami** | |
| **Employer** | **Employees** |
| [Miami-Dade County Public Schools](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County_Public_Schools) | 48,571 |
| [Miami-Dade County](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County) | 29,000 |
| [United States Government](/wiki/United_States_Government) | 19,500 |
| [Florida Government](/wiki/Florida_Government) | 17,100 |
| [University of Miami](/wiki/University_of_Miami) | 16,100 |
| [Baptist Health South Florida](/wiki/Baptist_Hospital_of_Miami) | 13,376 |
| [Jackson Health](/wiki/Jackson_Memorial_Hospital) | 12,576 |
| [Publix](/wiki/Publix) | 10,800 |
| [American Airlines](/wiki/American_Airlines) | 9,000 |
| [Florida International University](/wiki/Florida_International_University) | 8,000 |
| [Miami Dade College](/wiki/Miami_Dade_College) | 6,200 |
| [Precision Response Corporation](/wiki/Precision_Response_Corporation) | 5,000 |
| City of Miami | 4,309 |
| [Florida Power and Light Company](/wiki/Florida_Power_&_Light) | 3,840 |
| [Carnival Cruise Lines](/wiki/Carnival_Cruise_Lines) | 3,500 |

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section)

### Entertainment and performing arts[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Knightconcerthall.jpg)[Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts](/wiki/Adrienne_Arsht_Center_for_the_Performing_Arts), the second-largest performing arts center in the United States. In addition to such annual festivals like Calle Ocho Festival and Carnaval Miami, Miami is home to many entertainment venues, theaters, museums, parks and performing arts centers. The newest addition to the Miami arts scene is the [Adrienne Arsht Center for the Performing Arts](/wiki/Adrienne_Arsht_Center_for_the_Performing_Arts), the second-largest performing arts center in the United States after the [Lincoln Center](/wiki/Lincoln_Center) in New York City, and is the home of the [Florida Grand Opera](/wiki/Florida_Grand_Opera). Within it are the Ziff Ballet Opera House, the center's largest venue, the Knight Concert Hall, the Carnival Studio Theater and the Peacock Rehearsal Studio. The center attracts many large-scale operas, ballets, concerts, and musicals from around the world and is Florida's grandest performing arts center. Other performing arts venues in Miami include the [Gusman Center for the Performing Arts](/wiki/Olympia_Theater_and_Office_Building), [Coconut Grove Playhouse](/wiki/Coconut_Grove_Playhouse), Colony Theatre, Lincoln Theatre, [New World Center](/wiki/New_World_Center), Actor's Playhouse at the Miracle Theatre, [Jackie Gleason Theatre](/wiki/Fillmore_Miami_Beach_at_Jackie_Gleason_Theater#Jackie_Gleason_Theater), [Manuel Artime Theater](/wiki/Manuel_Artime_Theater), [Ring Theatre](/wiki/Jerry_Herman_Ring_Theatre), Playground Theatre, [Wertheim Performing Arts Center](/wiki/Wertheim_Performing_Arts_Center), the [Fair Expo Center](/wiki/Fair_Expo_Center) and the [Bayfront Park Amphitheater](/wiki/Bayfront_Park) for outdoor music events.

The city attracts a large number of musicians, singers, actors, dancers, and orchestral players. Miami has numerous orchestras, symphonies and performing art conservatories. Some of these include the [Florida Grand Opera](/wiki/Florida_Grand_Opera), FIU School of Music, [Frost School of Music](/wiki/Frost_School_of_Music), [Miami City Ballet](/wiki/Miami_City_Ballet), [Miami Conservatory](/wiki/Miami_Conservatory), [Miami Wind Symphony](/wiki/Miami_Wind_Symphony), [New World School of the Arts](/wiki/New_World_School_of_the_Arts), [New World Symphony Orchestra](/wiki/New_World_Symphony_Orchestra), as well as the music, theater and art schools of the city's many universities and schools.

Miami is also a major fashion center, home to models and some of the top modeling agencies in the world. Miami is also host to many fashion shows and events, including the annual [Miami Fashion Week](/wiki/Miami_Fashion_Week) and the [Mercedes-Benz Fashion Week Miami](/wiki/Mercedes-Benz_Fashion_Week_Miami) held in the [Wynwood Art District](/wiki/Wynwood_Art_District).[[67]](#cite_note-67)

### Museums and art[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

The city is home to numerous museums as well, many of which are in [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami). These include the [Frost Art Museum](/wiki/Frost_Art_Museum), [HistoryMiami](/wiki/HistoryMiami), [Miami Art Museum](/wiki/Miami_Art_Museum), [Miami Children's Museum](/wiki/Miami_Children's_Museum), [Miami Science Museum](/wiki/Miami_Science_Museum), [Vizcaya Museum and Gardens](/wiki/Vizcaya_Museum_and_Gardens), and the Miami-Dade Cultural Center, home of the [Miami Main Library](/wiki/Miami-Dade_Public_Library). Miami is also the home of the world's largest art exhibition, dubbed the "Olympics of Art", [Art Basel Miami](/wiki/Art_Basel_Miami). The event is held annually in December, and attracts thousands of visitors from around the world.

### Music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section) [thumb|right|The city is a major music production city and attracts many annual music festivals, such as](/wiki/File:Ultra_Music_Fest_2010.jpg) [Ultra Music Festival](/wiki/Ultra_Music_Festival) Miami music is varied. [Cubans](/wiki/Cubans) brought the [conga](/wiki/Conga)[[68]](#cite_note-68) and [rumba](/wiki/Cuban_rumba), while [Haitians](/wiki/Haiti) and the rest of the [French West Indies](/wiki/French_West_Indies) have brought [kompa](/wiki/Compas) and [zouk](/wiki/Zouk) to Miami from their homelands instantly popularizing them in [American culture](/wiki/American_culture). [Dominicans](/wiki/Dominican_people_(Dominican_Republic)) brought [bachata](/wiki/Bachata_(music)), and [merengue](/wiki/Merengue_music), while [Colombians](/wiki/Colombia) brought [vallenato](/wiki/Vallenato) and [cumbia](/wiki/Cumbia), and Brazilians brought [samba](/wiki/Samba). [West Indians](/wiki/West_Indians) and [Caribbean people](/wiki/Caribbean) have brought, [reggae](/wiki/Reggae), [soca](/wiki/Soca_music), [calypso](/wiki/Calypso_music), and [steel pan](/wiki/Steel_pan) to the area as well.[[69]](#cite_note-69) In the early 1970s, the Miami [disco](/wiki/Disco) sound came to life with [TK Records](/wiki/TK_Records),[[70]](#cite_note-70) featuring the music of [KC and the Sunshine Band](/wiki/KC_and_the_Sunshine_Band), with such hits as "Get Down Tonight", "(Shake, Shake, Shake) Shake Your Booty" and "That's the Way (I Like It)";[[71]](#cite_note-71) and the Latin-American disco group, [Foxy (band)](/wiki/Foxy_(band)), with their hit singles "Get Off" and "Hot Number".[[72]](#cite_note-72) Miami-area natives [George McCrae](/wiki/George_McCrae)[[73]](#cite_note-73) and [Teri DeSario](/wiki/Teri_DeSario)[[74]](#cite_note-74) were also popular music artists during the 1970s disco era. The [Bee Gees](/wiki/Bee_Gees) moved to Miami in 1975 and have lived here ever since then.[[75]](#cite_note-75) Miami-influenced, [Gloria Estefan](/wiki/Gloria_Estefan) and the [Miami Sound Machine](/wiki/Miami_Sound_Machine), hit the popular music scene with their Cuban-oriented sound and had hits in the 1980s with "Conga" and "Bad Boys".[[76]](#cite_note-76) Miami is also considered a "hot spot" for [dance music](/wiki/Dance_music),[[77]](#cite_note-77)[[78]](#cite_note-78) [Freestyle](/wiki/Freestyle_music), a style of dance music popular in the 80's and 90's heavily influenced by [Electro](/wiki/Electro_(music)), hip-hop, and disco.[[79]](#cite_note-79) Many popular Freestyle acts such as Pretty Tony, [Debbie Deb](/wiki/Debbie_Deb),[[80]](#cite_note-80) [Stevie B](/wiki/Stevie_B),[[81]](#cite_note-81) and [Exposé](/wiki/Exposé_(band)),[[82]](#cite_note-82) originated in Miami. [Indie](/wiki/Indie_(music))/[folk](/wiki/Folk_music) acts [Cat Power](/wiki/Cat_Power) and [Iron & Wine](/wiki/Iron_&_Wine) are based in the city,[[83]](#cite_note-83) while [alternative hip hop](/wiki/Alternative_hip_hop) artist [Sage Francis](/wiki/Sage_Francis), [electro](/wiki/Electro_music) artist [Uffie](/wiki/Uffie), and the [electroclash](/wiki/Electroclash) duo [Avenue D](/wiki/Avenue_D_(band)) were born in Miami, but musically based elsewhere. Also, [ska punk](/wiki/Ska_punk) band [Against All Authority](/wiki/Against_All_Authority) is from Miami, and rock/[metal](/wiki/Metal_music) bands [Nonpoint](/wiki/Nonpoint) and [Marilyn Manson](/wiki/Marilyn_Manson_(band)) each formed in neighboring [Fort Lauderdale](/wiki/Fort_Lauderdale).[[84]](#cite_note-84)[[85]](#cite_note-85) Cuban American female recording artist, [Ana Cristina](/wiki/Ana_Cristina), was born in Miami in 1985.[[86]](#cite_note-86) The 1980s and '90s also brought the genre of high energy [Miami Bass](/wiki/Miami_Bass) to dance floors and car subwoofers throughout the country.[[87]](#cite_note-87) [Miami Bass](/wiki/Miami_Bass) spawned artists like 2 Live Crew (featuring Uncle Luke),[[87]](#cite_note-87) 95 South,[[88]](#cite_note-88) Tag Team,[[89]](#cite_note-89) 69 Boyz,[[90]](#cite_note-90) Quad City DJ's, and Freak Nasty. Examples of these songs are "Whoomp! (There It Is)" by Tag Team in 1993, "Tootsee Roll" by 69 Boyz in 1994, and "C'mon N' Ride It (The Train)" by the Quad City DJ's in 1996.[[91]](#cite_note-91) This was also a period of alternatives to nightclubs, the warehouse party, [acid house](/wiki/Acid_house), [rave](/wiki/Rave) and outdoor festival scenes of the late 1980s and early 1990s were havens for the latest trends in [electronic dance music](/wiki/Electronic_dance_music),[[92]](#cite_note-92) especially house and its ever-more hypnotic, synthetic offspring [techno](/wiki/Techno) and [trance](/wiki/Trance_music), in clubs like the infamous [Warsaw Ballroom](/wiki/Warsaw_Ballroom) better known as **Warsaw** and **The Mix** where DJs like [David Padilla](/wiki/David_Padilla_(disc_jockey)) (who was the resident DJ for both) and radio. The new sound fed back into mainstream clubs across the country. The scene in SoBe, along with a bustling secondhand market for electronic instruments and turntables, had a strong democratizing effect, offering amateur, "bedroom" DJs the opportunity to become proficient and popular as both music players and producers, regardless of the whims of the professional music and club industries. Some of these notable DJs are John Benetiz (better known as JellyBean Benetiz), [Danny Tenaglia](/wiki/Danny_Tenaglia), and [David Padilla](/wiki/David_Padilla).[[93]](#cite_note-93) Miami is also home to a vibrant techno and dance scene and hosts the [Winter Music Conference](/wiki/Winter_Music_Conference), the largest dance event in the world, [Ultra Music Festival](/wiki/Ultra_Music_Festival) and many [electronica](/wiki/Electronica) music-themed celebrations and festivals.

There are also several [rap](/wiki/Hip_hop_music) and [hip hop](/wiki/Hip_hop) artists out of Miami. They include [Trick Daddy](/wiki/Trick_Daddy), [Trina](/wiki/Trina), [Pitbull](/wiki/Pitbull_(rapper)), [Pretty Ricky](/wiki/Pretty_Ricky), and the Miami Bass group [2 Live Crew](/wiki/2_Live_Crew).

### Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[thumb|250px|right|A](/wiki/File:Cortado_(6170237822).jpg) [cortadito](/wiki/Cortado) is a popular espresso beverage found in cafeterias around Miami. It is particularly popular for breakfast or in the afternoon with a [pastelito](/wiki/Cuban_pastry).

The cuisine of Miami is a reflection of its diverse population, with a heavy influence especially from [Caribbean cuisine](/wiki/Caribbean_cuisine) and from [Latin American cuisine](/wiki/Latin_American_cuisine). By combining the two with [American cuisine](/wiki/American_cuisine), it has spawned a unique South Florida style of cooking known as [Floribbean](/wiki/Floribbean) cuisine. Floribbean cuisine is widely available throughout Miami and South Florida, and can be found in restaurant chains such as [Pollo Tropical](/wiki/Pollo_Tropical).

Cuban immigrants in the 1960s brought the [Cuban sandwich](/wiki/Cuban_sandwich), [medianoche](/wiki/Medianoche), [Cuban espresso](/wiki/Cuban_espresso), and [croquetas](/wiki/Croqueta), all of which have grown in popularity to all Miamians, and have become symbols of the city's varied cuisine. Today, these are part of the local culture, and can be found throughout the city in window cafés, particularly outside of supermarkets and restaurants.[[94]](#cite_note-94)[[95]](#cite_note-95) Restaurants such as [Versailles restaurant](/wiki/Versailles_restaurant) in [Little Havana](/wiki/Little_Havana) is a landmark eatery of Miami. Located on the Atlantic Ocean, and with a long history as a [seaport](/wiki/Seaport), Miami is also known for its seafood, with many seafood restaurants located along the [Miami River](/wiki/Miami_River_(Florida)), and in and around [Biscayne Bay](/wiki/Biscayne_Bay).[[96]](#cite_note-96) Miami is also the home of restaurant chains such as [Burger King](/wiki/Burger_King), [Tony Roma's](/wiki/Tony_Roma's) and [Benihana](/wiki/Benihana).

### Dialect[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

The Miami area has a unique dialect, (commonly called the "Miami accent") which is widely spoken. The dialect developed among second- or third-generation [Hispanics](/wiki/Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans), including [Cuban-Americans](/wiki/Cuban-American), whose first language was English (though some [non-Hispanic white](/wiki/Non-Hispanic_white), [black](/wiki/Black_people), and [other races](/wiki/Race_in_the_US) who were born and raised the Miami area tend to adopt it as well.)[[97]](#cite_note-97) It is based on a fairly [standard American accent](/wiki/General_American) but with some changes very similar to dialects in the [Mid-Atlantic](/wiki/Mid-Atlantic_States) (especially the [New York area dialect](/wiki/New_York_City_English), [Northern New Jersey English](/wiki/New_Jersey_English#North_Jersey_English), and [New York Latino English](/wiki/New_York_Latino_English).) Unlike [Virginia Piedmont](/wiki/Piedmont_region_of_Virginia), Coastal Southern American, and Northeast American dialects and Florida Cracker dialect (see section below), "Miami accent" is [rhotic](/wiki/Rhotic_and_non-rhotic_accents); it also incorporates a rhythm and pronunciation heavily influenced by Spanish (wherein rhythm is [syllable-timed](/wiki/Isochrony#syllable_timing)).[[98]](#cite_note-98)However, this is a native dialect of English, not learner English or [interlanguage](/wiki/Interlanguage); it is possible to differentiate this variety from an [interlanguage](/wiki/Interlanguage) spoken by second-language speakers in that "Miami accent" does *not* generally display the following features: there is no [addition](/wiki/Epenthesis) of [Template:IPA](/wiki/Template:IPA) before initial consonant clusters with [Template:IPA](/wiki/Template:IPA), speakers do not confuse of [Template:IPA](/wiki/Template:IPA) with [Template:IPA](/wiki/Template:IPA), (e.g., *Yale* with *jail*), and /r/ and /rr/ are pronounced as [alveolar approximant [](/wiki/Alveolar_approximant)[Template:IPA](/wiki/Template:IPA)] instead of [alveolar tap](/wiki/Alveolar_tap) [[Template:IPA](/wiki/%5bTemplate:IPA)] or [alveolar trill](/wiki/Alveolar_trill) [r] in Spanish.[[99]](#cite_note-99)[[100]](#cite_note-100)[[101]](#cite_note-101)[[102]](#cite_note-102)

### In popular culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[thumb|upright=2|View of the *"Moon over Miami"*, a famous phrase that has inspired many pop culture items, including a](/wiki/File:Moon_over_Miami.png) [movie](/wiki/Moon_Over_Miami_(film)), [TV series](/wiki/Moon_Over_Miami_(TV_series)), and [song](/wiki/Moon_Over_Miami_(song)).

#### In film and television[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Miami is a center for television and film production. The city has acted as the backdrop for many movies, and many television shows, telenovelas, and awards shows have been set or filmed in Miami. In the mid-2000s, Miami started to become a popular backdrop for reality television shows. Additionally, Miami is a major center, worldwide, for Spanish-language television and film production.

#### In music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

Miami has inspired the names of musical groups as well as of numerous albums and song titles. For example, the late country singer [Keith Whitley](/wiki/Keith_Whitley) (1955–1989) sang a song called "Miami, My Amy", about a special woman from Miami; the song is one of his biggest hits to this day.[[103]](#cite_note-103)

#### In video games[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

The video games, [*Grand Theft Auto: Vice City*](/wiki/Grand_Theft_Auto:_Vice_City) (which became one of the best selling video games in 2002)[[104]](#cite_note-104) and [*Grand Theft Auto: Vice City Stories*](/wiki/Grand_Theft_Auto:_Vice_City_Stories), take place in Vice City, a fictional city inspired by Miami, which includes some of the same architecture and geography. The game also includes characters who speak [Haitian Creole](/wiki/Haitian_Creole) and Spanish, as do many people found in Miami.

The video game [Scarface: The World Is Yours](/wiki/Scarface:_The_World_Is_Yours) takes place in Miami. The game is based on and is a quasi-[sequel](/wiki/Sequel) to the 1983 [motion picture](/wiki/Motion_picture) [*Scarface*](/wiki/Scarface_(1983_film)) starring [Al Pacino](/wiki/Al_Pacino) reprising his role as [Tony Montana](/wiki/Tony_Montana), with [André Sogliuzzo](/wiki/André_Sogliuzzo) providing Montana's voice. The game begins in the film's final scene, with Tony Montana's mansion being raided by Alejandro Sosa's ([Robert Davi](/wiki/Robert_Davi)) assassins.[[105]](#cite_note-105)

## Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[right|thumb|](/wiki/File:American_Airlines_Arena,_Miami,_FL,_jjron_29.03.2012.jpg)[American Airlines Arena](/wiki/American_Airlines_Arena), home of the [Miami Heat](/wiki/Miami_Heat) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Miami Jai Alai fronton, known as "The Yankee Stadium of Jai Alai"](/wiki/File:Miami_Jai_Alai_fronton.jpg)

Miami's main four sports teams are the [Miami Dolphins](/wiki/Miami_Dolphins) of the [National Football League](/wiki/National_Football_League), the [Miami Heat](/wiki/Miami_Heat) of the [National Basketball Association](/wiki/National_Basketball_Association), the [Miami Marlins](/wiki/Miami_Marlins) of [Major League Baseball](/wiki/Major_League_Baseball), and the [Florida Panthers](/wiki/Florida_Panthers) of the [National Hockey League](/wiki/National_Hockey_League). As well as having all four major professional teams, Miami is also home to the [Major League Soccer expansion team](/wiki/Miami_MLS_team) led by [David Beckham](/wiki/David_Beckham), [Sony Ericsson Open](/wiki/Miami_Masters) for professional tennis, numerous [greyhound racing](/wiki/Greyhound_racing) tracks, [marinas](/wiki/Marinas), [jai alai](/wiki/Jai_alai) venues, and golf courses. The city streets has hosted professional auto races, the [Miami Indy Challenge](/wiki/Miami_Indy_Challenge) and later the [Grand Prix Americas](/wiki/Grand_Prix_Americas_(disambiguation)). The [Homestead-Miami Speedway](/wiki/Homestead-Miami_Speedway) oval hosts [NASCAR](/wiki/NASCAR) national races.

The Heat and the Marlins play within Miami's city limits. The Heat play at the [American Airlines Arena](/wiki/American_Airlines_Arena) in [Downtown Miami](/wiki/Downtown_Miami). The [Miami Marlins](/wiki/Miami_Marlins) home ballpark is [Marlins Park](/wiki/Marlins_Park), located in [Little Havana](/wiki/Little_Havana) on the site of the old [Orange Bowl](/wiki/Miami_Orange_Bowl) stadium.

The [Miami Dolphins](/wiki/Miami_Dolphins) play at [New Miami Stadium](/wiki/New_Miami_Stadium) in suburban [Miami Gardens](/wiki/Miami_Gardens). The [Florida Panthers](/wiki/Florida_Panthers) play in nearby [Sunrise](/wiki/Sunrise,_Florida) at the [BB&T Center](/wiki/BB&T_Center_(Sunrise)). [Miami FC](/wiki/Miami_FC) of the [North American Soccer League](/wiki/North_American_Soccer_League), the second tier of the American soccer pyramid, play at [FIU Stadium](/wiki/FIU_Stadium), and the [Fort Lauderdale Strikers](/wiki/Fort_Lauderdale_Strikers) play at [Lockhart Stadium](/wiki/Lockhart_Stadium) in nearby Fort Lauderdale, also in the North American Soccer League. Miami is also home to Paso Fino horses, where competitions are held at Tropical Park Equestrian Center.

The [Orange Bowl](/wiki/Orange_Bowl_(game)), a member of the [Bowl Championship Series](/wiki/Bowl_Championship_Series), hosts their college football championship games at New Miami Stadium. The stadium has also hosted the [Super Bowl](/wiki/Super_Bowl); the Miami metro area has hosted the game a total of ten times (five Super Bowls at the current New Miami Stadium, including [Super Bowl XLI](/wiki/Super_Bowl_XLI) and five at the [Miami Orange Bowl](/wiki/Miami_Orange_Bowl)), tying New Orleans for the most games.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

Miami is also the home of many college sports teams. The two largest are the [University of Miami Hurricanes](/wiki/Miami_Hurricanes), whose [football team](/wiki/Miami_Hurricanes_football) plays at [New Miami Stadium](/wiki/New_Miami_Stadium), and [Florida International University](/wiki/Florida_International_University) [Panthers](/wiki/FIU_Panthers) whose [football team](/wiki/FIU_Panthers_football) plays at [FIU Stadium](/wiki/FIU_Stadium).

The following table shows the Miami area major professional teams and Division I teams with an average attendance of more than 10,000:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Major professional and D-I college teams** (attendance > 10,000) | | | | | |
| **Club** | **Sport** | **League** | **Venue (Capacity)** | **Attendance** | **League Championships** |
| [Miami Dolphins](/wiki/Miami_Dolphins) | [Football](/wiki/American_football) | [National Football League](/wiki/National_Football_League) | [New Miami Stadium](/wiki/New_Miami_Stadium) (80,120) | 70,035 | [Super Bowl](/wiki/Super_Bowl) (2) — 1972, 1973 |
| [Miami Hurricanes](/wiki/Miami_Hurricanes_football) | [Football](/wiki/American_football) | [NCAA D-I](/wiki/NCAA_Division_I) ([ACC](/wiki/Atlantic_Coast_Conference)) | [New Miami Stadium](/wiki/New_Miami_Stadium) (80,120) | 53,837 | National titles (5) — 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 2001 |
| [Miami Marlins](/wiki/Miami_Marlins) | [Baseball](/wiki/Baseball) | [Major League Baseball](/wiki/Major_League_Baseball) | [Marlins Park](/wiki/Marlins_Park) (36,742) | 21,386 | [World Series](/wiki/World_Series) (2) — 1997, 2003 |
| [Miami Heat](/wiki/Miami_Heat) | [Basketball](/wiki/Basketball) | [National Basketball Association](/wiki/National_Basketball_Association) | [American Airlines Arena](/wiki/American_Airlines_Arena) (19,600) | 19,710 | [NBA Finals](/wiki/NBA_Finals) (3) — 2006, 2012, 2013 |
| [FIU Panthers](/wiki/FIU_Panthers_football) | [Football](/wiki/American_football) | [NCAA D-I](/wiki/NCAA_Division_I) ([Conference USA](/wiki/Conference_USA)) | [FIU Stadium](/wiki/FIU_Stadium) (23,500) | 15,453 | None |
| [Florida Panthers](/wiki/Florida_Panthers) | [Hockey](/wiki/Ice_hockey) | [National Hockey League](/wiki/National_Hockey_League) | [BB&T Center](/wiki/BB&T_Center_(Sunrise)) (19,250) | 10,250 | None |
| [Miami MLS team](/wiki/Miami_MLS_team) | [Soccer](/wiki/Association_football) | [Major League Soccer](/wiki/Major_League_Soccer) | [Miami MLS Stadium](/wiki/Miami_MLS_Stadium) | None | None |

## Parks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Miami_229.jpg)[The Barnacle Historic State Park](/wiki/The_Barnacle_Historic_State_Park), built in 1891 in Miami's [Coconut Grove](/wiki/Coconut_Grove,_Miami,_Florida) neighborhood. Miami's tropical weather allows for year-round outdoors activities. The city has numerous marinas, rivers, bays, canals, and the Atlantic Ocean, which make boating, sailing, and fishing popular outdoors activities. [Biscayne Bay](/wiki/Biscayne_Bay) has numerous [coral reefs](/wiki/Coral_reef) which make [snorkeling](/wiki/Snorkeling) and [scuba diving](/wiki/Scuba_diving) popular. There are over 80 parks and gardens in the city.[[106]](#cite_note-106) The largest and most popular parks are [Bayfront Park](/wiki/Bayfront_Park) and [Bicentennial Park](/wiki/Bicentennial_Park_(Miami)) (located in the heart of Downtown and the location of the [American Airlines Arena](/wiki/American_Airlines_Arena) and [Bayside Marketplace](/wiki/Bayside_Marketplace)), [Tropical Park](/wiki/Tropical_Park), [Peacock Park](/wiki/Peacock_Park), Morningside Park, [Virginia Key](/wiki/Virginia_Key), and [Watson Island](/wiki/Watson_Island,_Miami,_Florida).

Other popular cultural destinations in or near Miami include [Zoo Miami](/wiki/Zoo_Miami), [Jungle Island](/wiki/Jungle_Island), [Miami Seaquarium](/wiki/Miami_Seaquarium), [Monkey Jungle](/wiki/Monkey_Jungle), [Coral Castle](/wiki/Coral_Castle), [St. Bernard de Clairvaux Church](/wiki/St._Bernard_de_Clairvaux_Church), [Charles Deering Estate](/wiki/Charles_Deering_Estate), [Fairchild Botanical Gardens](/wiki/Fairchild_Botanical_Gardens), and [Key Biscayne](/wiki/Key_Biscayne).

## Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[thumb|Miami City Hall at](/wiki/File:Miami_FL_Pan_Am_Bldg_city_hall02.jpg) [Dinner Key](/wiki/Dinner_Key) in [Coconut Grove](/wiki/Coconut_Grove). The city's primary administrative offices are held here. [thumb|](/wiki/File:Dadecountycourthouse.jpg)[Miami-Dade County Courthouse](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County_Courthouse) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) The government of the City of Miami ([proper](/wiki/City_proper)) uses the [mayor-commissioner](/wiki/Mayor-council_government) type of system. The city commission consists of five commissioners which are elected from single member districts. The city commission constitutes the governing body with powers to pass ordinances, adopt regulations, and exercise all powers conferred upon the city in the city charter. The mayor is elected at large and appoints a city manager. The City of Miami is governed by Mayor [Tomás Regalado](/wiki/Tomás_Regalado_(American_politician)) and 5 City commissioners which oversee the five districts in the City. The commission's regular meetings are held at Miami [City Hall](/wiki/City_Hall), which is located at 3500 Pan American Drive on [Dinner Key](/wiki/Dinner_Key) in the neighborhood of [Coconut Grove](/wiki/Coconut_Grove,_Miami,_Florida) .

### City Commission[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

* [**Tomás Regalado**](/wiki/Tomás_Regalado_(American_politician))**– Mayor of the City of Miami**
* [**Wifredo "Willy" Gort**](/wiki/Willy_Gort)**– Miami Commissioner, District 1**

[Allapattah](/wiki/Allapattah) and [Grapeland Heights](/wiki/Grapeland_Heights)

* **Ken Russell – Miami Commissioner, District 2 (Vice-Chairman)**

[Brickell](/wiki/Brickell), [Coconut Grove](/wiki/Coconut_Grove), [Coral Way](/wiki/Coral_Way), [Downtown Miami](/wiki/Downtown_Miami), [Edgewater](/wiki/Edgewater_(Miami)), [Midtown Miami](/wiki/Midtown_Miami), [Omni](/wiki/Omni_(Miami)), [Park West](/wiki/Park_West_(Miami)) and the [Upper Eastside](/wiki/Upper_Eastside)

* **Frank Carollo – Miami Commissioner, District 3**

[Coral Way](/wiki/Coral_Way), [Little Havana](/wiki/Little_Havana) and [The Roads](/wiki/The_Roads)

* **Francis Suárez – Miami Commissioner, District 4**

[Coral Way](/wiki/Coral_Way), [Flagami](/wiki/Flagami) and [West Flagler](/wiki/West_Flagler)

* **Keon Hardemon – Miami Commissioner, District 5 (Chairman)**

[Buena Vista](/wiki/Buena_Vista_(Miami)), [Design District](/wiki/Miami_Design_District), [Liberty City](/wiki/Liberty_City), [Little Haiti](/wiki/Little_Haiti), [Little River](/wiki/Little_River_(Miami)), [Lummus Park](/wiki/Lummus_Park_Historic_District), [Overtown](/wiki/Overtown_(Miami)), [Spring Garden](/wiki/Spring_Garden_(Miami)) and [Wynwood](/wiki/Wynwood)

* **Daniel J. Alfonso – City Manager**
* **Victoria Méndez – City Attorney**
* **Todd B. Hannon- City Clerk**

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section)

### Public schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [right|thumb|](/wiki/File:Coral_Gables_FL_Miami_Senior_High04.jpg)[Miami Senior High School](/wiki/Miami_High_School_(Miami,_Florida)), Miami's oldest continuously used high school structure [thumb|](/wiki/File:FIU_OE.JPG)[Florida International University](/wiki/Florida_International_University) has the largest enrollment of any university in [South Florida](/wiki/South_Florida), and is one of the state's primary research universities.

Public schools in Miami are governed by [Miami-Dade County Public Schools](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County_Public_Schools), which is the largest school district in Florida and the fourth-largest in the United States. As of September 2008 it has a student enrollment of 385,655 and over 392 schools and centers. The district is also the largest minority public school system in the country, with 60% of its students being of Hispanic origin, 28% [Black](/wiki/African_American) or [West Indian American](/wiki/West_Indian_American), 10% [White (non-Hispanic)](/wiki/White_American) and 2% non-white of other minorities.[[107]](#cite_note-107) Miami is home to some of the nation's best high schools, such as [Design and Architecture High School](/wiki/Design_and_Architecture_High_School), ranked the nation's best [magnet school](/wiki/Magnet_school), [MAST Academy](/wiki/MAST_Academy), [Coral Reef High School](/wiki/Coral_Reef_High_School), ranked 20th-best public high school in the U.S., [Miami Palmetto High School](/wiki/Miami_Palmetto_High_School), and the [New World School of the Arts](/wiki/New_World_School_of_the_Arts).[[108]](#cite_note-108) M-DCPS is also one of a few public school districts in the United States to offer optional [bilingual education](/wiki/Bilingual_education) in Spanish, French, German, [Haitian Creole](/wiki/Haitian_Creole), and [Mandarin Chinese](/wiki/Standard_Chinese).

### Private schools[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

Miami is home to several well-known Roman Catholic, Jewish and non-denominational private schools. The [Archdiocese of Miami](/wiki/Archdiocese_of_Miami) operates the city's Catholic private schools, which include: St. Hugh Catholic School, St. Agatha Catholic School, [St. Theresa School](/wiki/St._Theresa_School), [Immaculata-Lasalle High School](/wiki/Immaculata-Lasalle_High_School), [Monsignor Edward Pace High School](/wiki/Monsignor_Edward_Pace_High_School), [Archbishop Curley-Notre Dame High School](/wiki/Archbishop_Curley-Notre_Dame_High_School), [St. Brendan High School](/wiki/St._Brendan_High_School), amongst numerous other Catholic elementary and high schools.

Catholic preparatory schools operated by religious orders are [Christopher Columbus High School](/wiki/Christopher_Columbus_High_School_(Miami,_Florida)) and [Belen Jesuit Preparatory School](/wiki/Belen_Jesuit_Preparatory_School) for boys and [Carrollton School of the Sacred Heart](/wiki/Carrollton_School_of_the_Sacred_Heart) and [Our Lady of Lourdes Academy](/wiki/Our_Lady_of_Lourdes_Academy) for girls.

Non-denominational private schools in Miami are [Ransom Everglades](/wiki/Ransom_Everglades_School), [Gulliver Preparatory School](/wiki/Gulliver_Preparatory_School), and [Miami Country Day School](/wiki/Miami_Country_Day_School). Other schools in the area include [Samuel Scheck Hillel Community Day School](/wiki/Samuel_Scheck_Hillel_Community_Day_School), [Dade Christian School](/wiki/Dade_Christian_School), [Palmer Trinity School](/wiki/Palmer_Trinity_School), and [Westminster Christian School](/wiki/Westminster_Christian_School_(Florida)).

### Colleges and universities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[thumb|right|Founded in 1925, the](/wiki/File:University_of_Miami_Otto_G._Richter_Library.jpg) [University of Miami](/wiki/University_of_Miami) is the oldest college in Florida south of [Winter Park](/wiki/Rollins_College). Miami has over 200,000 students enrolled in local colleges and universities, placing it seventh in the nation in per capita university enrollment. In 2010, the city's four largest colleges and universities (MDC, FIU, UM, and Barry) graduated 28,000 students.[[109]](#cite_note-109) Colleges and universities in and around Miami:

* [Barry University](/wiki/Barry_University) (private)
* [Carlos Albizu University](/wiki/Carlos_Albizu_University) (private)
* [Florida International University (FIU)](/wiki/Florida_International_University) (public)
* [Florida Memorial University](/wiki/Florida_Memorial_University) (private)
* [Johnson and Wales University](/wiki/Johnson_and_Wales_University) (private)
* [Keiser University](/wiki/Keiser_University) (private)
* [Manchester Business School](/wiki/Manchester_Business_School) (satellite location, UK public)
* [Miami Culinary Institute](/wiki/Miami_Culinary_Institute) (public)
* [Miami Dade College](/wiki/Miami_Dade_College) (public)
* [Miami International University of Art & Design](/wiki/Miami_International_University_of_Art_&_Design) (private)
* [Nova Southeastern University](/wiki/Nova_Southeastern_University) (private)
* [St. Thomas University](/wiki/St._Thomas_University_(Florida)) (private)
* [Talmudic University](/wiki/Talmudic_University) (private)
* [University of Miami](/wiki/University_of_Miami) (private)

Overall, amongst Miamians 25 years and older, 67% had a [high school diploma](/wiki/High_school_diploma), and 22% had a [bachelor's degree](/wiki/Bachelor's_degree) or higher.[[110]](#cite_note-110) In 2011, Miami was ranked as the sixth-most-read city in the U.S. with high book sales.[[111]](#cite_note-111)

### Professional training programs[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

Miami is also home to both for-profit and nonprofit organizations that offer a range of professional training and other, related educational programs. [*Per* Scholas](/wiki/Per_Scholas), for example is a nonprofit organization that offers free professional certification training directed towards successfully passing [CompTIA](/wiki/CompTIA) A+ and Network+ certification exams as a route to securing jobs and building careers.[[112]](#cite_note-112)[[113]](#cite_note-113)[[114]](#cite_note-114)

## Media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Former headquarters of](/wiki/File:Miami_Herald_building.jpg) [The Miami Herald](/wiki/The_Miami_Herald)

Miami has one of the largest television markets in the nation and the second largest in the state of Florida.[[115]](#cite_note-115) Miami has several major newspapers, the main and largest newspaper being [*The Miami Herald*](/wiki/The_Miami_Herald). [*El Nuevo Herald*](/wiki/El_Nuevo_Herald) is the major and largest Spanish-language newspaper. *The Miami Herald* and *El Nuevo Herald* are Miami's and South Florida's main, major and largest newspapers. The papers left their longtime home in downtown Miami in 2013. The newspapers are now headquartered at the former home of [U.S. Southern Command](/wiki/U.S._Southern_Command) in [Doral](/wiki/Doral,_Florida).[[116]](#cite_note-116) Other major newspapers include [*Miami Today*](/wiki/Miami_Today), headquartered in [Brickell](/wiki/Brickell), [*Miami New Times*](/wiki/Miami_New_Times), headquartered in [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown_Miami), [*Miami Sun Post*](/wiki/Miami_Sun_Post), [*South Florida Business Journal*](/wiki/South_Florida_Business_Journal), *Miami Times*, and *Biscayne Boulevard Times*. An additional Spanish-language newspapers, *Diario Las Americas* also serve Miami. *The Miami Herald* is Miami's primary newspaper with over a million readers and is headquartered in Downtown in Herald Plaza. Several other student newspapers from the local universities, such as the oldest, the [University of Miami's](/wiki/University_of_Miami) [*The Miami Hurricane*](/wiki/The_Miami_Hurricane), [Florida International University's](/wiki/Florida_International_University) [*The Beacon*](/wiki/The_Beacon_(Florida_International_University)), [Miami-Dade College's](/wiki/Miami-Dade_College) *The Metropolis*, [Barry University's](/wiki/Barry_University) *The Buccaneer*, amongst others. Many neighborhoods and neighboring areas also have their own local newspapers such as the *Aventura News*, *Coral Gables Tribune*, *Biscayne Bay Tribune*, and the *Palmetto Bay News*.

A number of magazines circulate throughout the greater Miami area, including [*Miami Monthly*](/wiki/Miami_Monthly), Southeast Florida's only city/regional; *Ocean Drive*, a hot-spot social scene glossy, and *South Florida Business Leader.*

Miami is also the headquarters and main production city of many of the world's largest television networks, [record label](/wiki/Record_label) companies, broadcasting companies and production facilities, such as [Telemundo](/wiki/Telemundo), [TeleFutura](/wiki/TeleFutura), [Galavisión](/wiki/Galavisión_(USA)), [Mega TV](/wiki/Mega_TV_(Florida)), [Univisión](/wiki/Univisión), [Univision Communications, Inc.](/wiki/Univision_Communications,_Inc.), [Universal Music Latin Entertainment](/wiki/Universal_Music_Latin_Entertainment), [RCTV International](/wiki/RCTV_International) and [Sunbeam Television](/wiki/Sunbeam_Television). In 2009, Univisión announced plans to build a new production studio in Miami, dubbed 'Univisión Studios'. Univisión Studios is currently headquartered in Miami, and will produce programming for all of Univisión Communications' television networks.[[117]](#cite_note-117) Miami is the twelfth largest radio market[[118]](#cite_note-118) and the seventeenth largest television market[[119]](#cite_note-119) in the United States. Television stations serving the Miami area include: [WAMI](/wiki/WAMI-TV) ([Telefutura](/wiki/Telefutura)), [WBFS](/wiki/WBFS-TV) ([My Network TV](/wiki/My_Network_TV)), [WSFL](/wiki/WSFL-TV) ([The CW](/wiki/The_CW_Television_Network)), [WFOR](/wiki/WFOR-TV) ([CBS](/wiki/CBS)), [WHFT](/wiki/WHFT) ([TBN](/wiki/Trinity_Broadcasting_Network)), [WLTV](/wiki/WLTV) ([Univision](/wiki/Univision)), [WPLG](/wiki/WPLG) ([ABC](/wiki/American_Broadcasting_Company)), [WPXM](/wiki/WPXM) ([Ion](/wiki/I_television_network)), [WSCV](/wiki/WSCV) ([Telemundo](/wiki/Telemundo)), [WSVN](/wiki/WSVN) ([Fox](/wiki/Fox_Broadcasting_Company)), [WTVJ](/wiki/WTVJ) ([NBC](/wiki/NBC)), [WPBT](/wiki/WPBT) ([PBS](/wiki/Public_Broadcasting_Service)), and [WLRN](/wiki/WLRN-TV) (also PBS).

## Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section) [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

### Airports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Miami International Airport](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport) serves as the primary international airport of the Greater Miami Area. One of the busiest international airports in the world, Miami International Airport caters to over 35 million passengers a year. The airport is a major hub and the single largest international gateway for [American Airlines](/wiki/American_Airlines). Miami International is the busiest airport in Florida, and is the United States' second-largest international port of entry for foreign air passengers behind New York's [John F. Kennedy International Airport](/wiki/John_F._Kennedy_International_Airport), and is the seventh-largest such gateway in the world. The airport's extensive international route network includes non-stop flights to over seventy international cities in North and South America, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

Alternatively, nearby [Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport](/wiki/Fort_Lauderdale-Hollywood_International_Airport) also serves commercial traffic in the Miami area.[[120]](#cite_note-120) [Opa-locka Airport](/wiki/Opa-locka_Airport) in [Opa-locka](/wiki/Opa-locka,_Florida) and [Kendall-Tamiami Airport](/wiki/Kendall-Tamiami_Airport) in an unincorporated area serve general aviation traffic in the Miami area.

### PortMiami[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[thumb|right|The](/wiki/File:Miami-florida-royal-caribbean-building.jpg) [Royal Caribbean International](/wiki/Royal_Caribbean_International) headquarters at the [Port of Miami](/wiki/Port_of_Miami). [Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) Miami is home to one of the largest ports in the United States, the [PortMiami](/wiki/PortMiami). It is the largest cruise ship port in the world. The port is often called the "Cruise Capital of the World" and the "Cargo Gateway of the Americas".<ref name=miamiport>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> It has retained its status as the number one cruise/passenger port in the world for well over a decade accommodating the largest cruise ships and the major cruise lines. In 2007, the port served 3,787,410 passengers.<ref name=portstats>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Additionally, the port is one of the nation's busiest cargo ports, importing 7.8 million tons of cargo in 2007.<ref name=portstats/> Among North American ports, it ranks second only to the [Port of South Louisiana](/wiki/Port_of_South_Louisiana) in New Orleans in terms of cargo tonnage imported/exported from Latin America. The port is on [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and has 7 passenger terminals. China is the port's number one import country, and [Honduras](/wiki/Honduras) is the number one export country. Miami has the world's largest amount of cruise line headquarters, home to: [Carnival Cruise Lines](/wiki/Carnival_Cruise_Lines), [Celebrity Cruises](/wiki/Celebrity_Cruises), [Norwegian Cruise Line](/wiki/Norwegian_Cruise_Line), [Oceania Cruises](/wiki/Oceania_Cruises), and [Royal Caribbean International](/wiki/Royal_Caribbean_International). In 2014, the [Port of Miami Tunnel](/wiki/Port_of_Miami_Tunnel) was completed and will serve the PortMiami.[[121]](#cite_note-121)

### Public transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[thumb|right|The](/wiki/File:Metrorail-Tri-Rail.png) [Miami Metrorail](/wiki/Miami_Metrorail) is the city's [rapid transit](/wiki/Rapid_transit) system and connects the city's central core with its outlying suburbs [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Tri-Rail_at_Delray_Beach_Station.jpg)[Tri-Rail](/wiki/Tri-Rail) is Miami's [commuter rail](/wiki/Commuter_rail) that runs north-south from Miami's suburbs in [West Palm Beach](/wiki/West_Palm_Beach) to [Miami International Airport](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport). [Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Public transportation in Miami is operated by [Miami-Dade Transit](/wiki/Miami-Dade_Transit) and [SFRTA](/wiki/South_Florida_Regional_Transportation_Authority), and includes [commuter rail](/wiki/Commuter_rail) ([Tri-Rail](/wiki/Tri-Rail)), heavy-rail [rapid transit](/wiki/Rapid_transit) ([Metrorail](/wiki/Metrorail_(Miami))), an elevated [people mover](/wiki/People_mover) ([Metromover](/wiki/Metromover)), and buses ([Metrobus](/wiki/Miami-Dade_Transit#Metrobus)). Miami has Florida's highest transit ridership as about 17% of Miamians use transit on a daily basis.[[122]](#cite_note-122) Miami's heavy-rail rapid transit system, [Metrorail](/wiki/Metrorail_(Miami)), is an elevated system comprising two lines and 23 stations on a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)-long line. Metrorail connects the urban western suburbs of [Hialeah](/wiki/Hialeah,_Florida), [Medley](/wiki/Medley,_Florida), and inner-city Miami with suburban [The Roads](/wiki/The_Roads), [Coconut Grove](/wiki/Coconut_Grove), [Coral Gables](/wiki/Coral_Gables), [South Miami](/wiki/South_Miami) and urban [Kendall](/wiki/Kendall,_Florida) via the central business districts of [Miami International Airport](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport), the [Civic Center](/wiki/Civic_Center_(Miami)), and [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami). A free, elevated [people mover](/wiki/People_mover), [Metromover](/wiki/Metromover), operates 21 stations on three different lines in greater [Downtown Miami](/wiki/Downtown_Miami), with a station at roughly every two blocks of Downtown and [Brickell](/wiki/Brickell). Several expansion projects are being funded by a transit development sales tax surcharge throughout Miami-Dade County.

[Tri-Rail](/wiki/Tri-Rail), a commuter rail system operated by the [South Florida Regional Transportation Authority](/wiki/South_Florida_Regional_Transportation_Authority) (SFRTA), runs from [Miami International Airport](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport) northward to [West Palm Beach](/wiki/West_Palm_Beach,_Florida), making eighteen stops throughout [Miami-Dade](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County), [Broward](/wiki/Broward_County), and [Palm Beach](/wiki/Palm_Beach_County) counties.

Construction is currently underway on the [Miami Intermodal Center](/wiki/Miami_Intermodal_Center) and [Miami Central Station](/wiki/Miami_Central_Station), a massive transportation hub servicing [Metrorail](/wiki/Metrorail_(Miami)), [Amtrak](/wiki/Amtrak), [Tri-Rail](/wiki/Tri-Rail), [Metrobus](/wiki/Miami-Dade_Transit#Metrobus), [Greyhound Lines](/wiki/Greyhound_Lines), [taxis](/wiki/Taxicab), [rental cars](/wiki/Rental_cars), [MIA Mover](/wiki/MIA_Mover), private automobiles, bicycles and pedestrians adjacent to Miami International Airport. Completion of the Miami Intermodal Center is expected to be completed by winter 2011, and will serve over 150,000 commuters and travelers in the Miami area. Phase I of Miami Central Station is scheduled to begin service in the spring of 2012, and Phase II in 2013.

Two new light rail systems, Baylink and the Miami Streetcar, have been proposed and are currently in the planning stage. BayLink would connect [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami) with [South Beach](/wiki/South_Beach), and the Miami Streetcar would connect Downtown with [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown_Miami).

### Rail[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

Miami is the southern terminus of [Amtrak's](/wiki/Amtrak) Atlantic Coast services, running two lines, the [Silver Meteor](/wiki/Silver_Meteor) and the [Silver Star](/wiki/Silver_Star_(Amtrak_train)), both terminating in New York City. The Miami Amtrak Station is located in the suburb of [Hialeah](/wiki/Hialeah) near the [Tri-Rail/Metrorail Station](/wiki/Tri-Rail_and_Metrorail_transfer_station) on NW 79 St and NW 38 Ave. Current construction of the [Miami Central Station](/wiki/Miami_Central_Station) will move all Amtrak operations from its current out-of-the-way location to a centralized location with [Metrorail](/wiki/Miami_Metrorail), [MIA Mover](/wiki/MIA_Mover), [Tri-Rail](/wiki/Tri-Rail), [Miami International Airport](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport), and the [Miami Intermodal Center](/wiki/Miami_Intermodal_Center) all within the same station closer to Downtown. The station was expected to be completed by 2012,[[123]](#cite_note-123) but experienced several delays and was later expected to be completed in late 2014,[[124]](#cite_note-124) again pushed back to early 2015.[[125]](#cite_note-125) [Florida High Speed Rail](/wiki/Florida_High_Speed_Rail) was a proposed government backed [high-speed rail](/wiki/High-speed_rail) system that would have connected Miami, Orlando, and Tampa. The first phase was planned to connect [Orlando](/wiki/Orlando) and [Tampa](/wiki/Tampa) and was offered federal funding, but it was turned down by Governor Rick Scott in 2011. The second phase of the line was envisioned to connect Miami. By 2014, a private project known as [All Aboard Florida](/wiki/All_Aboard_Florida) by a company of the historic [Florida East Coast Railway](/wiki/Florida_East_Coast_Railway) began construction of a [higher-speed rail](/wiki/Higher-speed_rail) line in South Florida that is planned to eventually terminate at [Orlando International Airport](/wiki/Orlando_International_Airport).[[126]](#cite_note-126)

### Road[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[upright=2|thumb|The](/wiki/File:Venetian_Causeway_South_Beach.jpg) [Venetian Causeway](/wiki/Venetian_Causeway) (left) and [MacArthur Causeway](/wiki/MacArthur_Causeway) (right) connect [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami) and [South Beach](/wiki/South_Beach), [Miami Beach](/wiki/Miami_Beach). [thumb|](/wiki/File:A306,_Skyline_at_twilight,_Miami,_Florida,_USA,_2010.JPG)[State Road 886](/wiki/Florida_State_Road_886) (Port Boulevard) connects downtown and [PortMiami](/wiki/PortMiami) by bridge over [Biscayne Bay](/wiki/Biscayne_Bay). Miami's road system is based along the numerical "Miami Grid" where [Flagler Street](/wiki/Flagler_Street) forms the east-west [baseline](/wiki/Baseline_(surveying)) and [Miami Avenue](/wiki/Miami_Avenue) forms the north-south [meridian](/wiki/Meridian_(geography)). The corner of Flagler Street and Miami Avenue is in the middle of [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami) in front of the Downtown [Macy's](/wiki/Macy's) (formerly the [Burdine's](/wiki/Burdine's) headquarters). The Miami grid is primarily numerical so that, for example, all street addresses north of Flagler Street and west of Miami Avenue have "NW" in their address. Because its point of origin is in [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami), which is close to the coast, therefore, the "NW" and "SW" quadrants are much larger than the "SE" and "NE" quadrants. Many roads, especially major ones, are also named (e.g., [Tamiami Trail/SW 8th St](/wiki/Tamiami_Trail)), although, with exceptions, the number is in more common usage among locals.

With few exceptions, within this grid north/south roads are designated as Courts, Roads, Avenues or Places (often remembered by their acronym), while east/west roads are Streets, Terraces, Drives or occasionally Ways. Major roads in each direction are located at one mile intervals. There are 16 blocks to each mile on north/south avenues, and 10 blocks to each mile on east/west streets. Major north/south avenues generally end in "7" - e.g., 17th, 27th, 37th/Douglas Aves., 57th/Red Rd., 67th/Ludlam, 87th/Galloway, etc., all the way west beyond 177th/Krome Avenue. (One prominent exception is 42nd Avenue, LeJeune Road, located at the half-mile point instead.) Major east/west streets to the south of downtown are multiples of 16, though the beginning point of this system is at SW 8th St, one half mile south of Flagler ("zeroth") Street. Thus, major streets are at 8th St. + 16 = 24th St./Coral Way, + 16 = 40th St./Bird, +16 = 56th/Miller, + 16 = 72nd/ Sunset, + 16 = 88th/N. Kendall, + 16 = 104th (originally S. Kendall), + 16 = 120th/Montgomery, + 16 = 136th/Howard, + 16 = 152nd/Coral Reef, + 16 = 168th/Richmond, + 16 = 184th/Eureka, + 16 = 200th/Quail Roost, + 16 = 216th/Hainlin Mill, + 16 = 232nd/Silver Palm, + 16 = 248th/Coconut Palm, etc., well into the 300's. Within the Grid, odd-numbered addresses are generally on the north or east side, and even-numbered addresses are on the south or west side. This makes even unfamiliar addresses and distances easy - If one must travel from, say 1709 SW 8th St. to 24832 SW 157th Avenue, one knows it will be 140 blocks (157-17) / 20 miles to the west and 240 blocks (248-8) / 15 miles to the south, and that the destination will be on the south side of 248th St. Remarkably, even Miami natives are often unaware of this pattern.

All streets and avenues in [Miami-Dade County](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County) follow the Miami Grid, with a few exceptions, most notably [Coral Gables](/wiki/Coral_Gables), [Hialeah](/wiki/Hialeah), [Coconut Grove](/wiki/Coconut_Grove) and [Miami Beach](/wiki/Miami_Beach). One neighborhood, [The Roads](/wiki/The_Roads), is thusly named because its streets run off the Miami Grid at a 45-degree angle, and therefore are all named roads.

[Miami-Dade County](/wiki/Miami-Dade_County) is served by four Interstate Highways ([I-75](/wiki/Interstate_75_(Florida)), [I-95](/wiki/Interstate_95_in_Florida), [I-195](/wiki/Interstate_195_(Florida)), [I-395](/wiki/Interstate_395_(Florida))) and several U.S. Highways including [U.S. Route 1](/wiki/U.S._Route_1_(Florida)), [U.S. Route 27](/wiki/U.S._Route_27_(Florida)), [U.S. Route 41](/wiki/U.S._Route_41_(Florida)), and [U.S. Route 441](/wiki/U.S._Route_441_(Florida)).

Some of the major [Florida State Roads](/wiki/Florida_State_Roads) (and their common names) serving Miami are:

* [SR 112](/wiki/State_Road_112_(Florida)) (Airport Expressway): [Interstate 95](/wiki/Interstate_95_in_Florida) to [MIA](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport)
* [Homestead Extension of Florida's Turnpike](/wiki/Homestead_Extension_of_Florida's_Turnpike) (SR 821): [Florida's Turnpike](/wiki/Florida's_Turnpike) mainline (SR 91)/[Miami Gardens](/wiki/Miami_Gardens,_Florida) to [U.S. Route 1](/wiki/U.S._Route_1_(Florida))/[Florida City](/wiki/Florida_City,_Florida)
* [SR 826](/wiki/State_Road_826_(Florida)) (Palmetto Expressway): [Golden Glades Interchange](/wiki/Golden_Glades_Interchange) to U.S. Route 1/[Pinecrest](/wiki/Pinecrest,_Florida)
* [SR 836](/wiki/State_Road_836_(Florida)) (Dolphin Expressway): Downtown to SW 137th Ave via [MIA](/wiki/Miami_International_Airport)
* [SR 874](/wiki/State_Road_874_(Florida)) (Don Shula Expressway): 826/Bird Road to Homestead Extension of Florida's Turnpike/[Kendall](/wiki/Kendall,_Florida)
* [SR 878](/wiki/State_Road_878_(Florida)) (Snapper Creek Expressway): SR 874/[Kendall](/wiki/Kendall,_Florida) to U.S. Route 1/Pinecrest & [South Miami](/wiki/South_Miami,_Florida)
* [SR 924](/wiki/State_Road_924_(Florida)) (Gratigny Parkway) [Miami Lakes](/wiki/Miami_Lakes,_Florida) to [Opa-locka](/wiki/Opa-locka,_Florida)

|  |
| --- |
| **colspan=3|Miami Causeways** |
| **Name** | **Termini** | **Year built** |
| [Rickenbacker Causeway](/wiki/Rickenbacker_Causeway) | [Brickell](/wiki/Brickell) and [Key Biscayne](/wiki/Key_Biscayne,_Florida) | 1947 |
| [Venetian Causeway](/wiki/Venetian_Causeway) | [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami) and [South Beach](/wiki/South_Beach) | 1912–1925 |
| [MacArthur Causeway](/wiki/MacArthur_Causeway) | [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami) and [South Beach](/wiki/South_Beach) | 1920 |
| [Julia Tuttle Causeway](/wiki/Julia_Tuttle_Causeway) | [Wynwood](/wiki/Wynwood,_Miami,_Florida)/[Edgewater](/wiki/Edgewater,_Miami,_Florida) and [Miami Beach](/wiki/Miami_Beach) | 1959 |
| [79th Street Causeway](/wiki/Florida_State_Road_934) | [Upper East Side](/wiki/Upper_Eastside,_Miami,_Florida) and [North Beach](/wiki/North_Beach_(Miami_Beach)) | 1929 |
| [Broad Causeway](/wiki/Broad_Causeway) | [North Miami](/wiki/North_Miami,_Florida) and [Bal Harbour](/wiki/Bal_Harbour,_Florida) | 1951 |

Miami has six major [causeways](/wiki/Causeway) that span over [Biscayne Bay](/wiki/Biscayne_Bay) connecting the western mainland, with the eastern barrier islands along the Atlantic Ocean. The [Rickenbacker Causeway](/wiki/Rickenbacker_Causeway) is the southernmost causeway and connects [Brickell](/wiki/Brickell) to [Virginia Key](/wiki/Virginia_Key) and [Key Biscayne](/wiki/Key_Biscayne,_Florida). The [Venetian Causeway](/wiki/Venetian_Causeway) and [MacArthur Causeway](/wiki/MacArthur_Causeway) connect [Downtown](/wiki/Downtown_Miami) with [South Beach](/wiki/South_Beach). The [Julia Tuttle Causeway](/wiki/Julia_Tuttle_Causeway) connects [Midtown](/wiki/Midtown_Miami) and [Miami Beach](/wiki/Miami_Beach). The [79th Street Causeway](/wiki/Florida_State_Road_934) connects the [Upper East Side](/wiki/Upper_Eastside,_Miami,_Florida) with [North Beach](/wiki/North_Beach_(Miami_Beach)). The northernmost causeway, the [Broad Causeway](/wiki/Broad_Causeway), is the smallest of Miami's six causeways, and connects [North Miami](/wiki/North_Miami,_Florida) with [Bal Harbour](/wiki/Bal_Harbour,_Florida).

In 2007, Miami was identified as having the rudest drivers in the United States, the second year in a row to have been cited, in a poll commissioned by automobile club AutoVantage.[[127]](#cite_note-127) Miami is also consistently ranked as one of the most dangerous cities in the United States for pedestrians.[[128]](#cite_note-128)

### Bicycling[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

In recent years the city government, under Mayor [Manny Diaz](/wiki/Manny_Diaz_(Florida_politician)), has taken an ambitious stance in support of [bicycling](/wiki/Bicycling) in Miami for both recreation and commuting. Every month, the city hosts "Bike Miami", where major streets in Downtown and Brickell are closed to automobiles, but left open for pedestrians and [bicyclists](/wiki/Bicyclist). The event began in November 2008, and has doubled in popularity from 1,500 participants to about 3,000 in the October 2009 Bike Miami. This is the longest-running such event in the US. In October 2009, the city also approved an extensive 20-year plan for bike routes and paths around the city. The city has begun construction of bike routes as of late 2009, and ordinances requiring bike parking in all future construction in the city became mandatory as of October 2009.[[129]](#cite_note-129) In 2010, Miami was ranked as the 44th-most bike-friendly city in the US according to [*Bicycling Magazine*](/wiki/Bicycling_Magazine).[[130]](#cite_note-130)

### Walkability[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

A 2011 study by [Walk Score](/wiki/Walk_Score) ranked Miami the eighth-most walkable of the fifty largest cities in the United States,[[131]](#cite_note-131) but a 2013 survey by Travel + Leisure ranked Miami 34th for "public transportation and pedestrian friendliness."[[132]](#cite_note-132)

## Notable people[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

## International relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[Template:Refimprove section](/wiki/Template:Refimprove_section) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

### Twin and sister cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

[Template:Colbegin](/wiki/Template:Colbegin)

* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Bogotá](/wiki/Bogotá), Colombia (since 1971)<ref name=sister>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires), Argentina (since 1979)<ref name=sister/>
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Kagoshima](/wiki/Kagoshima), Japan (since 1990)[[133]](#cite_note-133)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Lima](/wiki/Lima), Peru (since 1977)<ref name=sister/>
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Madrid](/wiki/Madrid), Spain (since 2014)<ref name=sister/>[[134]](#cite_note-134)\*[Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Port-au-Prince](/wiki/Port-au-Prince), Haiti (since 1991)<ref name=sister/>
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Qingdao](/wiki/Qingdao), China (since 2005)<ref name=sister/>
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Salvador do Bahia](/wiki/Salvador,_Bahia), Brazil (since 2006)<ref name=sister/>
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Santiago](/wiki/Santiago,_Chile), Chile (since 1986)<ref name=sister/>
* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Santo Domingo](/wiki/Santo_Domingo), Dominican Republic (since 1987)<ref name=sister/>

[Template:Colend](/wiki/Template:Colend)

### Cooperation agreements[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

* [Template:Flagicon](/wiki/Template:Flagicon) [Lisbon](/wiki/Lisbon), Portugal[[135]](#cite_note-135)[[136]](#cite_note-136)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

[Template:Wikipedia books](/wiki/Template:Wikipedia_books)

* [Miami Fire Department](/wiki/Miami_Fire_Department)
* [Miami Police Department](/wiki/Miami_Police_Department)
* [Miami port tunnel](/wiki/Miami_port_tunnel)
* [National Register of Historic Places listings in Miami](/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Miami,_Florida), Florida

[Template:Portal bar](/wiki/Template:Portal_bar)

## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

[Template:Notelist](/wiki/Template:Notelist)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=46)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=47)]

* Elizabeth M. Aranda, Sallie Hughes, and Elena Sabogal, *Making a Life in Multiethnic Miami: Immigration and the Rise of a Global City.* Boulder, Colorado: Renner, 2014.

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=48)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

* [City of Miami – Official Site](http://www.miamigov.com/home/)
* [City of Miami Government](http://www.miamigov.com/City_Officials/)
* [Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau](http://www.gmcvb.com)
* [U.S. Census Bureau – Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights for City of Miami](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?&geo_id=16000US1245000&_geoContext=01000US|04000US12|16000US1245000&_county=Miami&_cityTown=Miam&pctxt=fph)
* [Miami-Dade Municipalities](http://miamirealestateinc.com/resources/miamidademunicipalities.pdf)
* [Template:GNIS](/wiki/Template:GNIS)

[Template:Miami FC](/wiki/Template:Miami_FC) [Template:Navboxes](/wiki/Template:Navboxes) [Template:Use mdy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_mdy_dates) [Template:South Florida metropolitan area](/wiki/Template:South_Florida_metropolitan_area) [Template:Florida](/wiki/Template:Florida)

[Template:Authority control](/wiki/Template:Authority_control)

[Category:Miami, Florida](/wiki/Category:Miami,_Florida) [Category:Cities in Miami-Dade County, Florida](/wiki/Category:Cities_in_Miami-Dade_County,_Florida) [Category:County seats in Florida](/wiki/Category:County_seats_in_Florida) [Category:Bermuda Triangle](/wiki/Category:Bermuda_Triangle) [Category:Port cities in Florida](/wiki/Category:Port_cities_in_Florida) [Category:Seaside resorts in Florida](/wiki/Category:Seaside_resorts_in_Florida) [Category:Populated places established in 1896](/wiki/Category:Populated_places_established_in_1896) [Category:Port cities and towns of the United States Atlantic coast](/wiki/Category:Port_cities_and_towns_of_the_United_States_Atlantic_coast) [Category:World Digital Library related](/wiki/Category:World_Digital_Library_related) [Category:Cities in Florida](/wiki/Category:Cities_in_Florida) [Category:Populated coastal places in Florida on the Atlantic Ocean](/wiki/Category:Populated_coastal_places_in_Florida_on_the_Atlantic_Ocean) [Category:Cities in Miami metropolitan area](/wiki/Category:Cities_in_Miami_metropolitan_area)